



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CYRUS WILBURN HODGIN.

CYRUS WILBURN HODGIN was born February 12, 1842, in Randolph county, Indiana. His parents were Friends who emigrated from North Carolina because of the slavery system of the South. His father was an Abolitionist, and would pay willingly, though a poor man, two or three prices for an article, rather than buy the cheaper, equally good, but made by the labor of slaves. This willingness to make personal sacrifice to maintain a principle was transmitted to the son. Professor Hodgin's ancestry on his father's side was English and Welsh, and on his mother's, Holland Dutch and Irish. His mother taught school before her marriage, and he on learning this, at the age of six or seven, determined that he would be a teacher, too. This determination was never shaken, though his father offered him a small farm, if he would cultivate it. A friend offered him a remunerative position in a bank with the opportunity of becoming a partner, and like offers were declined.

Up to the age of fifteen years, his educational opportunities were very limited. At this time, he entered Whitewater Academy, a Friends' school at Richmond, taught by Hiram Hadley, a teacher of more than ordinary energy and success. At nineteen, he became an assistant in this school. In the autumn of 1864, he entered the Illinois State Normal University at Bloomington, that being the nearest school of the kind. This step was taken in the feeling of the need for better preparation for the responsibilities of the teacher's work. Here, by teaching classes in the model school, and by manual labor out of school, he paid the greater part of his expenses through the three years' course of study, graduating in 1867. In the autumn of the same year, he was married to a classmate, Miss E. Caroline Chandler, of Williamsport, Indiana. The next two years were spent in teaching, in Richmond, Indiana, the greater part of the time as principal of the high school. The three years following, he was

principal of a township graded school in Henry county. In the fall of 1872, he was called to the Indiana State Normal School, but recently opened at Terre Haute, and there he remained nine years, at the head of the Department of History and Civil Government. By his work in county institutes throughout the State, he did much to popularize the work of the normal school, and to bring to it earnest young men and women, for better preparation for their life work. He was actively engaged in county teachers' institute work for more than twenty-five years.

In 1881, he resigned his position in the State Normal School, and, after a year's rest, was elected superintendent of the city schools of Rushville, Indiana. The next year, he took charge of the Richmond Normal School, and continued his work here until 1887, when he accepted the position of professor of history and political economy in Earlham College, which position he held until the time of his death.

Professor Hodgin was, for many years, identified with work in temperance reform, writing and speaking much in its behalf. He was also actively engaged in the work of promoting international peace and arbitration.

As an author, in 1880, he published "An Outline of a Course of Study in United States History;" in 1891, as a supplement to Doyle's American Citizen, "Outline of Civil Government in Indiana;" in 1893, "Indiana and the Nation;" 1893, "A Study of the American Commonwealth," joint editor with Professor Woodburn, of the State University; in 1897, "Sketch of the History of Indiana," for Lossing's Encyclopedia of United States History. For a number of years, he had been looking forward to the writing of a history of Indiana, but this work he was not privileged to complete. He has been a frequent contributor to the *Indiana School Journal*, and some other educational papers.

Professor Hodgin was, for a long time, identified with the work of the Indiana State Teachers' Association, the Indiana State History Teachers' Association, the Indiana Historical Society, the National Educational Association, and the American Historical Association. He was also one of the mainstays of

the Wayne County Historical Society, of which he was president.

He believed that instruction in history should not only inform the intellect of the student, but that it should inspire, strengthen and purify his life. In his death, the historical interests of Indiana have lost one of their best counselors and guides, and the State of Indiana one of her noble citizens.

HARLOW LINDLEY.

CHARLES B. LASSELLE.

THE death of Judge Lasselle removes from the State one who has been in many respects closely connected with its history. His long life lacks but little of spanning the period during which Indiana has been a State in the Union. He has not only held important public positions, but has always interested himself in the record of what others have done. His historical collection, which now passes into the possession of the State Library by purchase from the executors of the estate, and concerning which a notice appears on another page of this magazine, is one of the most valuable in the State. An article written by Judge Lasselle some time ago appeared in the June number of this year.

The following account is taken from *The Daily Tribune* of Logansport, Tuesday, September 29, and the *Logansport Semi-Weekly Report* of Wednesday, September 30:

C. B. Lasselle, veteran attorney and probate commissioner, died at the St. Joseph Hospital, Sunday evening, September 27, where he had been confined as a patient for more than two years. Deceased was eighty-nine years of age, and his protracted illness was due to old age. Mr. Lasselle left few relatives and practically no estate, although he was at one time wealthy.

Charles B. Lasselle was born at Vincennes, October 12, 1819, and was a descendant from the old stock of French pioneers who